Official Communication of President Cleveland to the Second Session of the 50th Congress.

The Congress of the United States assembled at 12 o'clock Monday, Dec. 3, for the second assion of the 50th Congress. An unusually large number of Senators were present, and the galleries were filled with spectators.

In the House the attendance was also exceedingly large, and long before the business of the session commenced Members were on the floor shaking hands and either congratulating fellow-Members or condoling with them.

The galleries were crowded. The message of President Cleveland being the first business in order after the opening prayer in both Houses but little was done except to listen to the reading of the message, the synopsis of which follows:

"To the Congress of the United States: of a free and generous people, your meeting is | carefully prepared. marked by an interesting and impressive incident. With the expiration of the present ses-Bion of the Congress, the first century of our constitutional existence as a Nation will be ed upon the freedom of the people. The time | which the envoy was accredited." rather admonishes us to soberly inquire

In those days combinations and monopolies order and bloodshed. were unknown, and aggregations of capital were avoided or restrained. The pomp and glitter of Governments less free offered no temptation and presented no delusion to the competition wrought for the ennoblement and dignity of man, for the solution of the problem of free Government, and for the achievement of the grand destiny awaiting the land which God had given them.

lends to happiness and perpetuity."

After a century of progress and prosperity, our cities have become the abiding places of wealth and luxury, and our manufactories Field wealth never dreamed of before.

The President then refers to the Constitution, and says that only by a strict adherence to this fundamental law can the Nation exist; which we boast) must be administered to all citizens alike, as the Government is under classes alike. In the early days of the Lepublic this bond was fully insisted upon, and every citizen was assured that be would be latter-mentioned year. recompensed for his toil, and would be secure "The revenues of the Government for the

Crowds of people have flocked from the councrime. The farmers' sons, thinking to accumulate a fortune, leave their homes and flock to

SURPLUS AND TARIFF.

ra ion of tariff laws. But to the extent that | 139.88 for the following year." the mass of our citizens are inordinately bur- He justifies himself for not taking up more

ment of equality, is but an instrumentality tages are to be gained. The arrogance of this | will be made to raise the price of bonds. assumption is unconcealed. It appears in the sordid disregard of all but personal interests, in the refusal to abate for the benefit of others efforts to centrol legislation and improperly influence the suffrage of the people.

INTERESTS OF THE WORKING CLASSES, "The grievances of those not included within the circle of those beneficiaries, when fully realized, will surely arouse irritation and dis-

content. Our farmers, long-suffering and patient, struggling in the race of life with the hardest and most unremitting toil, will not fail to see, in spite of misrepresentations and misleading fallacies, that they are obliged to accept such prices for their products as are fixed in foreign markets where they compete with the farmers of the world; that their lands are declining in value while their debts increase; and that without compensating favor they are forced by the action of the Government to pay, for the benefit of others, such enhanced prices for the things they need, that the scanty returns of their labor fail to furnish their support or leave no margin for accumulation.

"Our workingmen, enfranchised from all delusions and no longer frightened by the cry that their wages are endangered by a just rewision of our tariff laws, will reasonably demand through such revision steadier employment, cheaper means of living in their homes, freedom for themselves and their children from the doom of perpetual servitude, and an epen door to their advancement beyond the limits of a laboring class. Others of our citizens whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate salaries and fixed incomes, will insist upon the fairness and justice in cases of refusal would be for the Postmasterselves and their families. When to the selfish. ness of the beneficiaries of unjust discrimination under our laws there shall be added the discontent of those who suffer from such discrimination, we will realize the fact that the beneficent purposes of our Government, dependent upon the patriotism and contentment of our people, are endangered."

He says that while communism is a hateful thing and menacing to peace and organized Goverament, there is a still worse communism of combined wealth and capital, the outgrowth of overweening cupidity and selfishness, which threatens to undermine our institutions. It is a delusion to propose that the Government shall protect the rich and that the rich will in turn take care of the poor, because any intermediary between the Government and the people makes the most of our institutions a glar-

ing delusion. There should be a just and sensible revision of our tariff laws for the relief of those who suffer under present conditions, and which should receive the support of all who love justice and equality, and who believe that the continued competency and comfort of many accord better with the spirit of our institutions than colossal fortunes unfairly gathered in the hands of a few. The necessity of reduction is No scheme should be accepted as satisfactory

izing and intolerable. He says: terials and permits no injury to the interests of crease over the preceding year of \$5,308,280.22.

tle is waged is comprised within lines clearly and distinctly defined. It should never be

compromised. It is the people's cause."

He blames Congress for encouraging paternalism in Government, one of the abuses being that relief from contracts made with the Government is too easily accorded in favor of the citizen. It is made too easy to support claims plicant or for reasons less valid.

Washington. He says in this connection: "A revision of our pension laws could easily

be made, which would rest upon just principles and provide for every worthy applicant. But while our general pension laws remain principles upon which they should be granted lar demoralization."

disastrous possibilities to the good relations of | pensions," completed. Our survival for 100 years is not the United States and Great Britain, constitutsufficient to assure us that we no longer have | ing a gross breach of diplomatic privilege, and | of the sugar-making, and says: dangers to fear in the maintenance, with all an invasion of the purely domestic affairs and its promised blessings, of a Government found- essential sovereignty of the Government to

Our relations with France, China, Japan, whether in the past we have always closely kept in the course of safety, and whether we America are mentioned at length, and he an partment of Agriculture. This process is now have before us a way plain and clear which | nounces with sincere regret that Hayti has | universally considered to be the most econom-

mercial Congress is commended. plain people who, side by side, in friendly | tion papers issued, and also the reorganization | less soon be the only method employed for the of the Consular Service.

THE FINANCES.

In regard to the National finances, he says: "The total ordinary revenues of the fiscal rear ended June 30, 1888, amounted to \$379,-366,074.76, of which \$219,091,173.63 was refrom internal-revenue taxes. The total reccipts from all sources exceeded those for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, by \$7,862,797.10. The ordinary expenditures of the Government to this fundamental law can the Nation exist; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888 were that equal and exact justice to all citizens (of \$259,653,958.67, leaving a surplus of \$119,612,-116.09. The decrease in the expenditures as the public good." compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, bond to the American people to deal with all 1887, was \$8,278,231,30, notwithstanding the payment of more than \$5,000,000 for pensions in excess of what was paid for that purpose in the

quarter ended Sept. 30, 1888, and estimated for consequently poverty ensues, which engenders | 000; and the actual and estimated ordinary expenditures for the same year are \$273,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of \$104,000,000. The estimated receipts for the year ending June 30, 1890, are \$377,000,000, and the esti-"Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from | mated ordinary expenditures for the same time our citizens to the necessities of its economi- are \$275,767,488.34, showing a surplus of \$101.cal administration, the Government persists in | 232,511.66. The foregoing statements of surplus exacting from the substance of the people mil- | do not take into account the sum necessary to be lions, which unapplied and useless lie dormant | expended to meet the requirements of the sinkin its Treasury. This flagrant injustice and ing-jund act, amounting to more than \$47,this breach of faith and obligation add to ex- 000,000 annually. The cost of collecting the tortion the danger attending the diversion of | customs revenues for the last fiscal year was the currency of the country from the legitimate | 2.44 per cent.; for the year 1885 it was 3.77 per channels of business. Under the same laws by cent. The excess of internal-revenue taxes which these results are produced, the Govern- | collected during the last fiscal year over those ment permits many millions more to be added | collected for the year ended June 30, 1887, was to the cost of the living of our people and to \$5,489,174.26, and the cost of collecting this be taken from our consumers, which unreason- revenue decreased from 3.4 per cent in 1887 to ably swell the profits of a small but powerful | less than 3.2 per cent. for the last year. The minority. The people must still be taxed for tax collected on oleomargarine was \$723,948.04 the support of the Government under the ope- for the year ending June 30, 1887, and \$864,-

dened beyond any useful public purpose, and of the bonds by saying that he deemed it prufor the benefit of a favored few, the Govern- | dent to wait until the authority should ment, under prelext of an exercise of its tax- | be more explicit. After the passage, however, ing power, enters gratuitously into partnership of the resolutions by both Houses of Congress. with these favorites, to their advantage and to | the purchase of bonds commenced on the 23d the injury of a vast majority of our people. day of April, 1888, and had been continued "This is not equality before the law. The until the present time. Up until the 30th day existing situation is injurious to the health of | of November, 1888, \$94,700,400 of bonds had our entire body-politic. It stifles in those for been paid with a premum amounting to \$17,whose benefit it is permitted all patriotic love | 508,613.05. This effected a saving to the Govof country, and substitutes in its place selfish | ernment from what would have had to have greed and grasping avarice. Devotion to been paid had the bonds ran to their maturity American citizenship, for its own sake and for | of \$27,165,000. This, at first sight, looks like what it should accomplish as a motive to our | a profitable, sensible transaction; but he be-Nation's advancement and the happiness of all | lieves it would have been much more sensible, our people, is displaced by the assumption that | instead of expending the surplus this way, not the Government, instead of being the embodi- to have drawn it from the people. They could have made much better use of it than the Govthrough which especial and individual advan- verament could. He fears that combinations

Notwithstanding large sums paid out in the purchase of bonds, the surplus in the Treasury on the 30th day of November, 1888, was \$52, one iota of selfish advantage, and in combina- 324,610.01, after deducting about \$20,000,000 tions to perpetuate such advantage through | just drawn out for the payment of pensions, Passing to the silver question he says there had been up to June 30, 1888, 299,708,790 silver dollars coined, of which but 55,829,303 was in circulation and 200,387,376 represented silver

> The Secretary of the Treasury recommended the suspension of further coinage of silver, and in this recommendation the President heartily concurs.

The Army is dismissed briefly. A strong recommendation is made for a gun factory, and | in the lower drawer of the bureau." the death of Gen. Sheridan is spoken of as a National affliction.

He is not at all in sympathy with the phil- five times over." anthropic people who want to see the Apache prisoners now in confinement at Mt. Vernon, Ala., sent back to their reservation. He thinks | at me very seriously and observed : it is an absolute necessity that they be kept from the scene of their repeated outrages.

The reports of the Secretary of the Navy and Postmaster-General are alluded to, and the condition of these Departments commended. He are of the fourth class. Simple justice requires receive attention, and be made in some degree adequate to their services.

Revision of legislation affecting the relation of the Government with the railroads is urged. While the railroad companies have generally cordially co-operated with the Postoffice Department in rendering service, yet under the law as it now stands there is no authority to jumped up and exclaimed: compel owners of railroads to take and carry the United States mail. The only alternative | you would!"

General to send the mail by pony-express. The Department of Justice reports that nearly tories of Utah and Idaho under the laws pun- day!" ishing polygamy, and a decree has been rendered in the courts declaring that the charters of the corporations known as "The Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company," and "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints" are forfeited and their property escheated. This, amounting to more than \$800,000, is in

the hands of a receiver. The President strenuously insists upon the importance of measures to insure a right disposition of our public lands, as a matter of present justice and in forecast of the consequences to future generations. More than 80,000,000 acres have been wrested from illegal usurpation, improvident grants and fraudulent entries and claims, and this dear experience ought to be sufficient to bring about a speedy enactment of measures which shall confine the future disposition of our remaining lands

to the uses of actual husbandmen. The condition of the Indians is discussed. and the country congratulated on their general improvement.

PENSIONS. "The number of pensioners added to the rolls generally conceded, but the means by which it during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, is shall be accomplished bring about controversy. | 60,352, and increase of pensions was granted in 45,716 cases. The names of 15,730 penby which the burdens of the people are only sioners were dropped from the rolls during apparently removed, and he opposes extrava- the year for various causes, and at the gantappropriations of public money as demoral- close of the year the number of persons of all classes receiving pensions was 452,557. "Existing evils and injustice should be hon- Of these there were 806 survivors of the war of estly recognized, boldly met, and effectively | 1812, 10,787 widows of those who served in that remedied. There should be no cessation of the war, 16,060 soldiers of the Mexican war, and struggle until a plan is perfected, fair and 5,104 widows of said soldiers. One hundred and conservative toward existing industries, but two different rates of pensions are paid to these which will reduce the cost to consumers of the beneficiaries, ranging from \$2 to \$416.66 per mecessaries of life, while it provides for our | month. The amount paid for pensions during manufacturers the advantage of freer raw ma- the fiscal year was \$78,775,861.92, being an in-

American labor. The cause for which the bat-tle is waged is comprised within lines clearly operation of the Pension Bureau during that esty." period was \$3,262,524.67, making the entire expenditure of the Bureau \$82,038,386.57, being 211 per cent. of the gross income, and nearly 31 | with the remark : per cent, of the total expenditures of the Government during the year.

"I am thoroughly convinced that our general pension laws should be revised and adagainst the Government, and gratuities in the justed to meet, as far as possible in the light of form of pensions are granted upon no other our experience, all meritorious cases. The ground than the needy condition of the ap- fact that 102 different rates of pensions are paid cannot, in my opinion, be made consistent He also criticizes Congress for its failure to do many things which he thinks ought to be done. Among these are the amendments of the laws relating to public lands; of those relating to the management of the Indians; the erection of prisons for the confinement of lend additional force to the recommendation United States convicts, and of a Postoffice at | for a revision of the general laws on this sub-

confused and imperfect, hundreds of private | are in danger of being altogether ignored, and pension laws are annually passed, which are the sources of unjust discrimination and popular applicants are as much entitled as other successful applicants rather than upon any disa-He reasserts the old Democratic idea of bility reasonably attributable to military serv-States rights, and quotes Gen. Jackson as a ice. If the establishment of vicious precedents supporter. Congratulates the country upon be continued, if the granting of pensions be the maintenance of peace at home and abroad. not divorced from partisan and other unworthy Regrets that the fisheries dispute is not yet | and irrelevant considerations, and if the honorsatisfactorily adjusted, and lays the blame for able name of veteran unfairly becomes by these "As you assemble for the discharge of the this upon the Senate, because of the rejection | means but another term for one who constantly clamors for the aid of the Government, there is danger that injury will be done to the fame ture!" duties you have assumed as the representatives of the treaty which the State Department had clamors for the aid of the Government, there The Sackville episode is spoken of as an oc- and patriotism of many whom our citizens all currence of a deeply regretable nature, and | delight to honor, and that a prejudice will be Sackville's offense "was most grave, involving aroused unjust to meritorious applicants for

The President is very hopeful for the future

"During the past four years the process of diffusion, as applied to the manufacture of sugar from sorghum and sugar-cane, has been introduced into this country and fully perfectagain become the theater of insurrection, dis- | ical one, and it is through it that the sorghumsugar industry has been established upon a The proposed International American Com- firm basis and the road to its future success opened. The adoption of this diffusion process He urges a revision of the naturalization is also extending in Louisiana and other sugarlaws, so as to secure a record of all naturaliza- producing parts of the country, and will doubtextraction of sugar from the cane."

The message concludes as follows: "The consciousness that I have presented but an imperfect statement of the condition of our country and its wants, occasions no fear | took place. that anything omitted is not known and apceived from customs duties and \$124,296,871.98 | preciated by the Congress, upon whom rests the responsibility of intelligent legislation in behalf of a great Nation and a confiding people. "As public servants we shall do our duty well if we constantly guard the rectitude of

our intentions, maintain unsullied our love of country, and with unselfish purpose strive for

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

Some of Their Matrimonial Experiences. Detroit Free Press.

I suppose every husband is subject to what year cuding June 30, 1889, ascertained for the | might be called "sudden fits," and I hope every wife tries to bear up under them with try to the cities thinking to become rich, and the remainder of the time, amount to \$377,000,- philosophical patience. The other Sunday morning, five minutes after Mr. Bowser had gone to his room to get ready for church, he roared at me (Mrs. Bowser) over the bannister: "Mrs. Bowser, are you the woman of the house or only a lady boarder?" "Why, dear?"

"Don't why dear me, Mrs. Bowser! If I retended to be a housekeeper I'd look after things once in a while!"

"Anything wrong?" "Anything wrong! Do I waste my breath in talking when everything is all right?" "What is it?" I asked as I reached the head of the stairs.

He held a clean shirt in one hand, and with the other he pointed to it with a dramatic flourish and whispered:

" Buttons!" "Buttons-how?"

"Not a solitary button on this shirt, and yet you find time to gad down town every day. That's the kind of a wife you are!" "Mr. Bowser, do you mean shirt buttons?"

"Do I! You don't suppose I am looking for overcoat buttons on my shirt, do you?" "Well, then you haven't had a shirt button on your shirts for 10 years. You and all others use collar buttons. Your collar buttons are in the shirt you have on."

It struck him all in a heap. He saw how he had trapped himself, but he went to his room, muttering: "That's it! She always has an excuse ready for everything."

One awful hot day in July he spoke about changing his socks after his bath, and I told him in the plainest of English that he would find clean ones in his lowest bureau draw. That night he came home and began: "Can you tell me what day during the next

month you will have two minutes to spare?" "Because, if you ever get them, perhaps you can devote a few seconds to darning the holes in my socks. I've had to limp around all the afternoon on that account."

"It can't be!" "Oh, no! You are such a model housekeeper that it can't be, of course! Look here!" He pulled off his shoes and lo! he had on his heavy Winter socks, every thread wool. There were two or three holes, but they were not to be darned until Fall, of course.

"Mr. Bowser, where did you get those socks?" I asked. "Out of the trunk in the clothes-press, of

course."

"And you go and put on January socks in July. You have six pairs of clean cotton socks "I'll bet you \$10,000 there isn't even one pair there! I looked through every drawer

I took him up and showed him the socks, counting them out pair by pair, and he looked

"Yes, I see 'em, but were they there when I looked for 'em? How easy for you to have speaked up and placed 'em here an hour ago." He had some wearing apparel which he said | readers throw any further light on the sub-I might sell to buy some toys for the baby. I says of the total number of Postmasters 54.874 | got the clothes down and went through every pocket twice over. In one of the coats I found that the compensation of this class of officials | a receipted bill for \$26 worth of lumber, and I laid it on Mr. Bowser's desk. A man came for the clothes and took them away, and three hours later, when Mr. Bowser came home, I told him of my bargain.

"You got just half what he would have paid me," he replied, and the subject was dropped for half an hour. Then all of a sudden he "You've finally done it, just as I expected

"Done what?" "I remember that I left a valuable paper in that brown coat. It was a receipted lumber 600 convictions have been had in the Terri- | bill, and they may send the bill again any

"I looked in the pockets." "Oh, yes, you looked! You looked just like any other wife who was in a hurry to get the clothes out of the house and the money in her

hand." I went and got the receipt and asked him if that was the one. He grudgingly admitted that it was, and added: "I presume the old clo' man found it and

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Remedies. YOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvellous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, soalp and

blood, with loss of hair. CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP. an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuffoura, 50c.; Resolvent, \$1; Soap, 25c. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Kin Diseases,"

Pimples, black leads, chapped and oily skin prevented by Curicura Soap. Dull Aches, Pains, and Weaknesses instantly relieved by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pa in-killing plaster. 25c.

It was only three nights ago that Mr. Bowser took \$5 from his wallet and handed it to me

"The man won't probably come with the oats until after I have gone in the morning. Next morning he sat down to breakfast looking so very sober that I asked:

"Are you sick, Mr. Bowser?" "I ought to be. When people are robbed they

are generally made sick. "Have you been robbed?"

"I have." "When?"

"Last night." "For mercy's sake! But did some one get into our house?' "I do not know. When I went to bed last

night I had \$55 in my wallet. This morning I

have only \$50." "The laxity of ideas prevailing among a "You don't say!" "It seems very queer to me, Mrs. Bowser. If you want money why don't you ask for it?" "You don't think I took your money, do

"It's very mysterious." "Why, say, you gave me that five for the feed man."

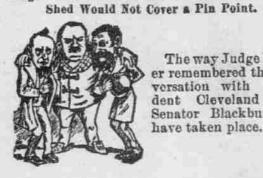
Mr. Bowser's countenance fell just 26 inches

in the next two seconds, and in his confusion

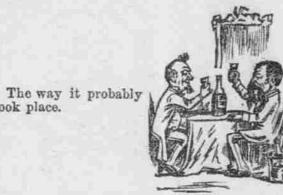
he agreed that the money was new accounted for all right. However, on second thought he

observed: "I will overlook it this time, Mrs. Bowser,

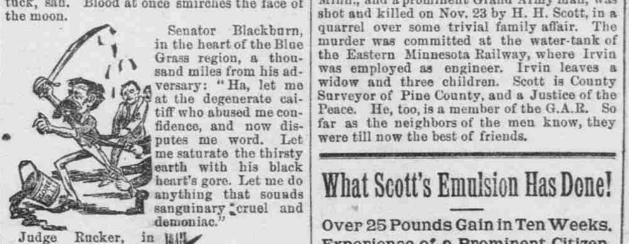
THAT AWFUL QUARREL. Savage Talk Overflows the Continent-The Blood



The way Judge Ruck-er remembered the conversation with President Cleveland and Senator Blackburn to have taken place.

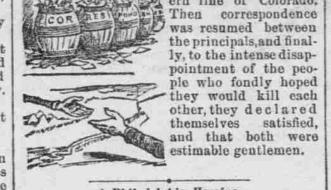


Disagreements in the statements of the Hon. Jedge, formerly of Kentucky, sah; now of Colorado, and the honorable Senator from Kentuck, sah. Blood at once smirches the face of



Judge Rucker, in Colorado, a thousand miles from the Blue Grass region: "Ah, just let me get at the John Morgan horse thief who denies that I am a Kentuckian and a gentleman. Get out of the if you don't want to get hurt; for I'm a dan. get hurt; for I'm a dan-gerous man. I haven't gerous man. I haven't gerous man. I haven't killed anybody this year yet, and this is the

last month of 1888." So on for 10 shuddering days, in which gory dispatches were sent hourly from both the disputants, both were apparently frantic to get at each other, but very strangely Blackburn never went west of Central Kentucky, and Rucker never crossed the east-ern line of Colorado. Then correspondence was resumed between the principals, and final-



ly, to the intense disappointment of the people who fondly hoped

A Philadelphia Heroine. [American Notes and Queries.] Who was Florena Budwin? At Florence, S. C., from a small headstone of marble that stands in the cemetery for Federal soldiers I copied the following inscription into my note-book:

2480 Florena Budwin. The name suggested a woman and a possible history. I hunted up the records of the case. and found, in fact, that Florena Budwin, of Philadelphia, died at Florence, S. C., Jan. 23, 1865, age 20, and that she was the wife of one Capt. Budwin, who was killed at Andersonville, Ga. Nothing more. The meager details only whetted my appetite for more information. From local tradition I learned that she was a prisoner of war at the time of her death, in child-birth. Disguised in the uniform of a private soldier she had enlisted and followed her husband, had been captured by the Confederates, and her sex was never suspected until she was confined of a child. So romantic an episode deserves a historian. Can any of your

Would Last Three Weeks.

Here is an anecdote about "Camp-meeting John Allen," which "Listner," of the Boston Transcript, thinks has not been in print before. It is said that during the late war a day was set apart for him to baptize some soldiers in a certain regiment. One of the officers, entertaining some doubts as to the genuineness of their conversion, said to him:

"Mr. Allen, aren't you afraid these men will not hold out?" "Hold out?" said the old man. "They don't need to hold out long-they'll all probably be shot in three weeks' time."

EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.

The semi-annual Reunion of Ex-Prisoners of War, held at Ovid, Mich., Nov. 22 and 23, was a decided success in every particular. The attendance was good, and a great interest manifested. The people of the village did us justice in their entertainment. There were three regular old-fashioned love-feast meetings held, all well attended, and some of the most heart-rending experiences related. The Order indorsed the bill allowing us 2 cents per day and \$8 per

Resolutions were entered upon the records thanking the W.R.C., S. of V., G.A.R. and citizens who so nobly entertained the boys while in their midst. Big Rapids, Macosta County, was selected as the place for holding the next annual Reunion of Ex-Prisoners of War of the State of Michigan. Time, the second Wednesday and Thursday of November, 1889. Twentytwo new members joined the association and any who wish to join can do so by sending 50 cents for a year's dues, when entitles them to a certificate. "membership in the organization. Address John L. Richards, Secretary and Treasurer, Perrinton, Gratiot County, Mich.

The severest cases of asthma are immediately relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Monument to Gen. Sheridan. Mr. Samuel Kitson, the sculptor, is now working on a monument for the tomb of the late Gen. Sheridan, at Arlington Cemetery. The monument is to be a monolith of granite, with three sides plain, and the fourth to contain a bas-relief bronze portrait bust of Gen. Sheridan. This will be surrounded by a wreath of laurel on one side, representing victory, and one of palm on the other, representing peace, and back of the bust is to be the General's headquarters' flag. The design is at once simple and effective.

SONS OF VETERANS.

News from the Various Divisions-Election of Officers, etc.

MASSACHUSETTS. Admiral Winslow Camp, No. 31, Boston, will hold a Campfire on Dec. 10. Camps 45, 56, 14, 16, 30, 33, 80, 81, 82 and 89 have been invited to attend. Many prominent G.A.R. men and officers of the Sons of Veterans will be present. MINNESOTA.

General Orders, No. 20, issued at St. Paul Nov. 17, by order of E. H. Milham, Colonel Commanding—George H. Sheire, Adjutant—contain the following: The annual election of Camp Officers, Delegates and Alternates to the Division Encampment will take place on the first regular meeting in December. Camps are especially requested to use judgment and care in selecting their officers. Those who are able to do good is but a small part of our system, and yet it is a very important part. Camps that do good work have a good attendance, while those that do poor work have difficulty in getting a quorum. Let us remember that this work is within the power of each one of us. Each officer who receives the compliment of an election should return value received, by committing his part of the Ritual to memory; thus aiding in car-rying on the work essentially necessary to the success of the Camp. Installation of officers will take place on the first regular meeting of the Camp in January. Camps will designate who they desire for Installing Officer on night of election. Send name and rank of said officer selected to the Adjutant, with date of installation. The detail will be made and commission will be issued from these Headquarters to said Installing Officer. Installing Officers will send in their report immediately after installation, with complete list of officers installed, etc. A complete Roster of this Division will be made up appropriate from the complete of th made up on receipt of reports of Installing Officers. Camps desiring to have their installation of officers take place with either the G.A.R. and W.R.C., either public or otherwise, on request, Special Order will be sent to enable them so to do. No password will be issued nor officers installed intil reports and per capita tax for the term ending Dec. 31, 1888, are received at these Headquar-ters. The Colonel Commanding desires to call attention to the able editorial lately appearing in the columns of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washingthe columns of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., under the heading "Encourage the Sons of Veterans." We have had the same printed, duly credited to the above paper, and copies will be sent to each Post of the G.A.R. in this Department where Camps do not exist. This paper is doing a vast amout of good for our Order and should receive our hearty support. The Commander-in-Chief will be asked to revoke the charters of Camps Nos. 6, 12, 20 and 28, unless their reters of Camps Nos. 6, 12, 20 and 38, unless their reports are complete and in by Jan. 1, 1889. The new Rules and Regulations revised at Wheeling can be obtained from Division Quartermaster. Copies should be in possession of each Camp. To the work then, my brothers. Set you each a personal example.

Gen. J. C. Fremont Camp, No. 35, St. Louis, will give a grand musical reception and hop on Dec. 12. VERMONT. The Rutland Sons of Veterans will have pre-

sonal example. As members of our Order, working for the common good of our country should be

sented under their auspices, some time in Jan-uary, an excellent musical work entitled "Colum-That little tickling in your throat indicates

catarrh, which is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

One G.A.R. Man Kills Another. S. K. Irvin, an old resident of Hinckley, Minn., and a prominent Grand Army man, was shot and killed on Nov. 23 by H. H. Scott, in a Senator Blackburn, quarrel over some trivial family affair. The in the heart of the Blue | murder was committed at the water-tank of Grass region, a thou- the Eastern Minnesota Railway, where Irvin sand miles from his ad- was employed as engineer. Irvin leaves a

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> THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY FOR THE) Suppression of Vice. San Francisco, July 7th, 1886.

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time ceased. C. R. BENNETT.



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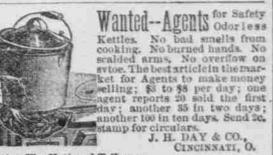
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